The Pyongyang Times

No. 41 (76) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Conference of Workers' Party of Korea Opens

A Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea opened in Pyongyang on October 5.

It is attended by 1,275 delegates with vote and 48 delegates with voice elected at the plenary meetings of the provincial (municipal) Party committees and of the Party committees of the Korean People's Army. Attending as observers are functionaries of the Party and government organs, working people's organizations and economic, scientific and cultural organs.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Gum-Choi, Ri Hyo Sun, Kim Gwang Hyop, and other Members and Candidate Members of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premiers of the Cabinet, took the platform at 9 a.m.

Ro Byong Wu, leader of the congratulatory group of the Koreans from Japan, was also in the platform party.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee, delivered the opening speech.

Declaring that today the Workers' Party of Korea has grown into an invincible Party united one ideology and will and it unites the broad masses closely around it, he said:

"Our people entrust their destiny entirely to our Party and are fighting ready to go through fire and water, for the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks set forth by the Party.

"The experienced Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung and the unbreakable unity between the Party and the people, have been and are the decisive guarantee for all our victories."

Pointing out that the present international situation is complicate, Comrade Choi Yong Kun said that the current Conference will have to deliberate on the tasks facing the Party under the obtaining situation and adopt appropriate measures.

Then the Conference approved the following agenda:

1. **The Present situation and the task confronting our Party;**
2. **On the immediate tasks of socialist economic construction;**
3. **Adoption of a statement of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Vietnam question.**

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, delivered the report on "The Present situation and the task confronting our Party."

(For the full text of the report see supplement No. 1 to this issue.)

In his report, Comrade Kim Il Sung made an all-round, deep-going analysis of the present internal and international situation, elucidated the Party's Marxist-Leninist stand and line of action for the strengthening and development of the international Communist movement and the world revolutionary movement as a whole and set forth the tasks for accelerating the socialist construction in the North and the revolution in South Korea.

Discussion on the first item of the agenda took place on the second, third and fourth days of the Conference.

All speakers, giving their support to Comrade Kim Il Sung's report, demonstrated the correctness of the analysis, appraisal and conclusion made in the report, put forward their views of the measures for the fulfilment of the tasks set forth in the report and evinced their resolve.

Leader of the congratulatory group of Koreans from Japan, Ro Byong Wu, made a congratulatory speech.

Representatives of the South Korean Revolutionary Organization, Ri Nam Hyok and Kim Yong Ho, addressed the Conference.

The fifth day of the Conference, October 10, coincided with the 21st anniversary of the founding of the

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Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Somali Parliamentary Del.

Premier Kim Il Sung received the Somali parliamentary delegation now on a visit to Korea on the morning of October 10.

Leader of the delegation, Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein, President of the Somali National Assembly, and all members of the delegation were present on the occasion.

Also present were Chairman Choi Won Taek of the Supreme People's Assembly, Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul.

The Premier had a friendly talk with Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein.

Premier Kim Il Sung chatting with the guests from Somali.

Korean-Somali Friendship and Co-operation Will Be Further Developed

Pyongyang Mass Rally Welcomes Somali People's Goodwill Mission

A Pyongyang city mass rally took place at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang on October 8 in honour of the visiting Somali parliamentary delegation. The members of the Somali parliamentary delegation led by Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein appeared on the platform amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants of the rally and the welcome music. Present on the the platform were Vice-Premier Ri Ju Yon, Chairman Choi Won Taek of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly and other leading personnel of the government bodies and public organizations.

Chairman Choi Won Taek addressed the rally in welcome of the delegation.

In the name of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, the entire people of Korea and the Pyongyang citizens, he warmly welcomed His Excellency President Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein and other distinguished guests from Somalia.

This significant meeting, he pointed out, shows that the two peoples are closely bound in the common struggle against imperialism and the and new colonialism, in the striving for realizing the unity of their countries and building strong, prosperous, independent states. He lauded the achievements the brave and industrious people of Somalia have made under the leadership of President Aden Abdullah Osman in their efforts to consolidate national independence and build a prosperous, independent state under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

The current visit of the Somali parliamentary delegation to our country, he stressed, constitutes a great contribution to further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two peoples and strengthening the solidarity of the Afro-Asian peoples.

Chairman Choi Won Taek was followed by **Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein.**

The peoples of Somalia and Korea have the common feelings because they underwent the same misfortunes and sufferings and have become comrades-in-arms who share each other's fortune in the endeavours for building a new society in which justice and happiness prevail, he noted. The revolutionary, oppressed nations

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TELEGRAMS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., sent on September 29 a message of greetings to President **Ahmadou Ahidjo** of the Federal Republic of the Cameroons on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the day of unification of the Cameroons.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent on October 6 a message of greetings to **Walter Ulbricht**, First Secretary of the C.C. of the German Socialist Unity Party and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the G.D.R. Council of Ministers, Professor Dr. **Johannes Dieckmann**, President of the G.D.R. People's Chamber, and Professor Dr. **Erich Correns**, Chairman of the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the founding of the G.D.R.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., sent on October 8 a message of greetings to **Milton Obote**, President of Uganda on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the independence of Uganda.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received on September 29 a message from President **Abdullah Al Sallal** of the Yemen Arab Republic in reply to his message of greetings sent on the fourth anniversary of the revolution of the Yemen Arab Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received on September 29 a message from **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and **Georgi Traikov**, President of the Presidium of the B.P.R. National Assembly, in reply to their message of greetings on the 22nd anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., received on October 3 a message from **Sidky Soliman** in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's appointment to the premiership of the United Arab Republic.

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TELEGRAMS

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✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., received on October 4 a message from **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's re-appointment to the premiership of the A.P.R.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K., received on October 4 a message from **Archbishop Makarios**, President of the Republic of Cyprus, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the anniversary of the independence of Cyprus.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** received on October 4 a message from President **Ahmadou Ahidjo** of the Federal Republic of the Cameroons in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the Cameroon's unification day.

✦ **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received on October 4 a message from **Haxhi Lieshi**, President of the Presidium of the A.P.R. People's Assembly, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's re-election to the presidency of the A.P.R.

A Pyongyang city mass rally welcoming the Somali parliamentary delegation on October 8.

Party Conference

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Workers' Party of Korea.

On the occasion, Vice-Chairman **Pak Gum Chol** of the Party Central Committee, presiding over the Conference, proposed to observe a silence in honour of the comrades who laid down their lives for the founding of the Party and for the freedom and liberation of the country during the arduous anti-Japanese struggle; the comrades who gave their lives for the founding of the Party and the building of the country after the liberation; the comrades who died hero's death in defense of the honour of the Party and the country during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors; the comrades who died in the revolutionary struggle against the enemy in South Korea; and the comrades who died abroad including Japan in the struggle for the country's unification and independence.

All the attendants rose to their feet and paid silent tribute to these martyred comrades.

Then Vice-Chairman Kim Il made a speech in commemoration of the Party founding anniversary.

He reviewed the glorious struggle and brilliant victory the Workers' Party of Korea has waged and won following its founding.

Every victory and achievement the Party has scored over the past 21 years, he said, is unthinkable apart from Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In conclusion, Comrade Kim Il expressed his conviction that the whole Party and entire people would safeguard firmly the Central Committee of our Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung politically and ideologically, and, by closely uniting themselves around it and striving to uphold its wise leadership, would overcome all obstacles we meet at the present moment and win fresh victories.

Comrade Kim Il delivered the report "On the Immediate Tasks of Socialist Economic Construction," the second item on the agenda of the Conference at the morning sitting of the fifth day of the Conference.

In his report Comrade Kim Il reviewed great achievements made in the carrying out of the Seven-Year Plan, a magnificient programme of our socialist construction, on the basis of the historic reports made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fourth Party Congres and the current Conference and gave a detailed account of measures and methods to implement the Party's strategic line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding to meet the present situation and fulfil the Seven-Year Plan.

Discussion of the second item on the agenda took place at the afternoon sitting.

The Conference continues.

Somali Delegation

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must not only intensify a united common struggle for smashing the aggressive ambition of the imperialists and give material and moral co-operation to each other but also regard all the cause of justice as a common cause, he remarked.

Then he declared: We recognize the Korean territory as an indivisible one and demand the Korean question be settled by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference. The Somali people fully understand the hardships and misfortunes the Korean people suffer from their country's split and support their efforts to achieve the unification of their country on a democratic basis through free elections after the withdrawal of all foreign forces and build a unified state.

He also touched on the course of the glorious struggle of the Somali people for their country's liberation and spoke about the fighting tasks confronting them.

The Somali Speaker said that the Republic of Somalia would continue to develop the mutual relations of co-operation in political and economic spheres with friendly nations and fully support the struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples for liberation and independence.

There was a performance by the artists of the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre after the rally.

INSPECTION

Earlier, the Somali parliamentary delegation inspected factories and farm villages and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and the Hamhung district on the east coast.

The delegation visited on October 4 the industrial and agricultural exhibition and the Memorial Hall of the Patriotic War of Liberation in Pyongyang.

President Sheikh Mukhtar Mohamed Hussein said at the exhibition hall that he had been acquainted well with the achievements made by the Korean people in a short time in all the domains of the national economy, particularly in light, heavy and chemical industries. He made the following entry into the visitors' book: "The great people of Korea have conquered nature. They have secured fibre from stone. Your victory is our's. You have shattered to smithereens the assertion of the Western imperialists that the Asian and African peoples are inferior to them in wisdom."

At the Memorial Hall of the Patriotic War of Liberation Omar Salim Hussen, a member of the delegation, said: I am deeply moved by your fighting spirit for independence and freedom. No enemy, whatever weapon he may possess, can subdue a people who have risen up for freedom and independence.

Delegation Leader Sheikh Mukhtar wrote in the visitors' book: In this Memorial Hall we have seen for ourselves the indomitable fighting spirit and courage of the Korean people and their perseverance in overcoming trials for defence of their country.

The Korean people wrote in history that any "mighty" power that had been considered "invincible" could be defeated.

These courageous heroes will become an example for the fighting peoples and will give a lesson to the imperialists that they should harbor no ambition against a small nation.

The leader of the Somali parliamentary delegation said after looking around the Ryongsong Machine-building Plant in the modern industrial city of Hamhung which has risen on war debris: "This plant clearly testifies to the fact that Korea's steel and machine-building industries are at a high level of development and this is the embodiment of the Korean people's Chollima (winged horse) spirit."

The delegation also inspected the fields that have yielded a rich crop, orchards and farm houses of the Joyang co-operative farm in Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province. Leaving the farm, the delegation leader said: The socialist co-operative farm we have seen today is very good. We've witnessed the co-operative farmers marching forward under the correct leadership of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, the wise leader.

CREWMEN BACK HOME FROM JAPAN

Nine crewmen of the seiner "Pyongsin No. J4-034" belonging to the Sinulju fishery of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who had been detained at the Shimonoseki port by the illegal action of the Japanese authorities, returned home on October 8.

As was reported, they were compelled to enter the Shimonoseki port, Japan, on September 27 as an unexpected accident took place while they were engaged in fishing operation in the West Sea.

The Japanese authorities should have sent them back without delay in accordance with international law and international practice. But they sought to exploit them for a sinister political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea. The Japanese authorities detained and interrogated our crewmen treating them like criminals. They even did violence to them severely injuring them. The crewmen, however, fought unyieldingly to return to their country.

The Japanese authorities were compelled to return them home in face of the strong demand of the D.P.R.K. Government, the brave struggle of the crewmen and the strong protest of the Korean nationals in Japan, political parties and public organizations of Japan and Japanese people of all walks of life.

They left the Yokohama port, Japan, for home on October 3, receiving a warm send-off of thousands of the compatriots in Japan and Japanese people, and returned home by way of the Nahotka port of the Soviet Union.

The Somali parliamentary delegation shaking hands with the artists after the art performance in its honour Photo by Kim Gwang Su

U.N. Must Stop Serving the U.S.

The 21st session of the U.N. General Assembly decided to place on the agenda the question of withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. No one could dare oppose it right in front.

On the contrary, the annual report of the "UNCURK" calling for continued presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea met with the opposition of the absolute majority of the Asian and African nations, despite the active lobbying by the United States and its South Korean puppets.

Fifty-one nations including socialist countries and Cambodia, Syria, Algeria, the Congo (B), Mali and Mauritania opposed the placing of the report of the "UNCURK" on the agenda or abstained from voting. And ten nations stayed away from the voting.

The United States is taking steps to stem the trends which are unexpectedly changing at a rapid pace to its disadvantage.

The U.S. army's occupation of South Korea, however, can never be justified.

START OF CRIMES

The U.S. army's occupation of South Korea dates back to September 1945.

The pronounced objective of the U.S. troops' stationing in South Korea at that time was to disarm the defeated Japanese army. There was no other business for them to do in South Korea.

No sooner had they landed in South Korea than the U.S. army, however, proclaimed the establishment of a military government which had nothing to do with the disarmament of the Japanese troops, and appeared on the scene as the conquerer of the Korean people. This marked the beginning of the territorial division of Korea and the split of the Korean nation.

The execution of the U.S. policy of colonial enslavement in South Korea has from the outset been closely linked with the convertion of South Korea into a military base.

The U.S. imperialists have pursued the aim of turning South Korea into a foothold for the conquest of the whole of Korea and then for the attack on other areas.

The United States has exploited the U.N. to justify its occupation of South Korea. It induced the U.N. to give its blessings so as to camouflage the illegal being of the puppet separate government of South Korea it had rigged up by putting down at the point of the bayonet of the occupation forces, the demand of the South Korean people for an all-Korea unified government.

UNDER THE SIGNBOARD OF U.N. FORCES

The United States usurped the U.N. flag for the armed aggression on North Korea which it started as the first step in its planned all-out aggression in Asia. It took this action in violation of the principles specified in the U.N. Charter and by setting the notorious, obedient voting machine in motion in contravention of the prescribed procedure.

The U.N. forces which came to the Korean people untold misfortunes during their three-year-long aggressive war comprised, as a matter of fact, the U.S. troops. They had no relations whatever with the United Nations.

MacArthur, who was the first Commander of the U.N. forces, testifying at the U.S. Senate in 1951, said that his relations with the U.N. had been entirely nominal, that all he had done had been fully supervised by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and that he had had no relations of any form with the United Natons.

Here are figures showing the make-up of the U.N. forces. Armed forces from those 15 of the U.S. satellites accounted for nine per cent of the total strength of the ground forces, seventy per cent of the navy and one per cent of the air force.

The United States, in the name of the U.N., perpetrated in Korea the most heinous atrocities of violating the acknowledged laws of war. Its armed forces made no scruple of using germ bombs and chemical weapons, to say nothing of indiscriminate bombing of the peaceful residential quarters, and turned Korea into the scene of a large scale genocide.

The United States is repeating these unpardonable crimes in Vietnam today.

U.S. imperialism failed to attain its aim in the Korean war. It suffered the first and the heaviest defeat in its history of war.

WILD DESIGN NOT ABANDONED

The U.S. aggressor troops were driven out of North Korea. But they continue to occupy South Korea, under the signboard of the U.N.

The United States has not abandoned its wild design of using South Korea as a foothold from which to launch aggression on North Korea and other parts of Asia.

In South Korea, in the name of the U.N., it has more than 70,000 of its troops, bigger than those it has in any other part of the world.

And the U.S. commander acting as the commander of the U.N. forces exercises full command over the South Korean puppet army of over 600,000 men trained and equipped by the U.S. imperialists. The number of the South Korean puppet troops sent to South Vietnam has reached nearly 50,000.

The United States has long turned South Korea into a springboard connected with Vietnam, that is, a region belonging to the same front.

The U.S. army is busy preparing a new war in South Korea. The South Korean puppet army has increased its strength in a big way and modernized its equipment.

Mass destruction weapons such as tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles have continuously been shipped into South Korea and war exercises have taken place one after the other in different parts of South Korea.

American press frequently carries the open statements of the responsible Pentagon officials to the effect that continued escalation of the Vietnam war would make them envisage the re-opening of the Korean front.

NEW MOVE

Here is another sinister move that cannot be overlooked. The United States, on the pretence of co-operation with the "U.N. forces," seeks to draw the Japanese forces, revived with its active backing, into a new war of aggression it is planning to unleash with South Korea as a stepping-stone.

Sato and his colleagues insist that Japan's dispatch of troops abroad, prohibited by the existing Constitution, will become feasible when that is aimed at "co-operation with the U.N. in attaining its objectives."

Furthermore, the military authorities of the United States and Japan have accelerated the working out of plans of joint operations against Korea and her neighbouring countries. The "Bull Run Plan" represents a development of the "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon" revealed earlier. It presupposes the resumption of the Korean war and its basic content consists in drawing the Japanese Self-Defence Forces into it in the name of the "U.N. forces."

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South Korea has become the most dangerous potential hotbed of war in the world, owing to the U.S. army's occupation of it.

What the U.S. troops are doing in South Korea have, needless to say, nothing in common with the real principles and purposes of the United Nations.

Nevertheless, the United States interprets its military occupation of South Korea as a business of the United Nations, describes its troops as U.N. forces and continuously seeks to lay the blame for the criminal acts of obstructing Korea's unification and disturbing peace in Asia on the United Nations.

These shameless acts must not be tolerated any longer.

Nearly 20 years have passed since the United States illegally brought the Korean question to the U.N. and 15 years have elapsed since the United States reduced the U.N. to a belligerent of the Korean war.

Many of the Asian and African nations which are now playing a valuable part on the international political scene, had no say in the United Nations in those past days.

The situation in the world has much changed in the ensuing years, and the people of the world have seen what the U.S. army occupation of South Korea has brought.

The United Nations must not be made any longer an instrument of America's aggression and war policy.

This is the demand of those who aspire after Korea's unification and strive for peace in the Far East and Asia.

Ri Hyon Ik

South-West African Question: Another Touchstone

Today the South-West African question is one of the burning issues which arrest the attention of the people of the world. This is the reflection of a mighty stream of history dashing toward the liberation of whole Africa and the liquidation of colonialism and racialism on the globe. This also reflects the growth of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the Afro-Asian people and, at the same time, the desperate resistance of the imperialist forces to check it.

It is an incontrovertible truth that the occupation of South-West Africa by South Africa is a gross violation of the U.N. Charter and other international laws. Moreover, South Africa is a country where racialism and apartheid are proclaimed a state policy. The South African racialists have enthralled the people in South-West Africa more cruelly than those in their own country.

The whole Africa has risen up to end such state of affairs, and the whole world has joined this struggle of the Africans.

The U.S.-led imperialists, however, offer stubborn resistance to it. With the help of their easy majority, they induced the International Court of Justice to hand down a shameful verdict in July dismissing on unreasonable pretext the charge brought against South Africa's annexation of South-West Africa.

At the current U.N. General Assembly session, they are vainly trying for the continued occupation of South-West Africa by South Africa in disregard of the unanimous demand of the Asian and African countries.

The consistent support of the U.S. and British imperialists to the South African racialists is closely related to their ambition to protect their concessionaires in South Africa and South-West Africa, and continue their plunder and exploitation of the African people. In collusion with the South African racialists. At present the United States' investments in the South-West Africa amount to nearly one billion dollars. A fact deserving attention in this connection is that the Japanese militarists, while resorting to their usual gimmicks of professing "neutral" and "conciliatory" stand, are actually bent on backing the South African racialists in dealing with the South-West African question, in conspiracy with the U.S. and British imperialists.

For the Asian and African people who have risen up against colonialism and reclaism, the South-West African question provides another touchstone to see who is their friend and who is their foe.

Choi Si Hwan

MEMORABLE DAYS IN LAOS

HO SOK PAL

The Laotian people mark the 21st anniversary of their country's independence on October 12. On this happy occasion of the Laotian people I recollect with deep emotions the days we Korean journalists' delegation spent in fighting Laos, the land of our comrades-in-arms. Our delegation paid a visit to Laos this spring.

A member of the journalists' delegation, I toured different parts of Laos from Samneua in Upper Laos to the newly liberated areas in the West during some one-month-long stay in Laos.

Everywhere we went we witnessed the heroic fighting of the highly combative Laotian people and were moved by the Laotian comrades-in-arms' support to and friendship with the Korean people.

War-torn Laos reminded us of our country during the Patriotic War of Liberation.

Innumerable bomb craters looking like a honeycomb, bomb-wrecked roofless houses, deserted villages and temples aroused us to hatred for the American aggressors, the common enemy, and sympathy with the comrades-in-arms fighting a hard battle.

We saw our intelligent and brave Laotian friends, full of fighting spirit and the conviction of sure victory, singing optimistic songs on the battlefield where trees arms' stretches round, cut by bomb and shell splinters, were lying here and there. This fortified our confidence in them.

While in Laos, we also visited a village in a newly liberated area. There we sensed intuitively the bitter hatred of the villagers for the enemy and their high fighting spirit.

The chief of the village received us like his own brothers and, recounting a number of atrocities the enemy committed when occupying the village, said that the enemy had arrested seven men from 12 to 60 into their army and robbed the villagers of their buffalos and other domestic animals and fowls. And he told us of the determination of the villagers to fight the enemy to the last man to defend all their village against the enemy.

People in the liberated areas as well as in the districts under the enemy's control have the determination to fight the enemy to the last. Their experience led them to have such consciousness and determination. They support the People's Liberation Army, join local units or self-defence corps, or wage a guerrilla battle.

We also visited one of the old revolutionary bases northeast of Samneua.

A beautiful village with sparse palm trees, it was the cradle of the Laotian revolution where the first patriotic armed unit of Laos was formed.

We also visited the village of Laohung where the first guerrilla detachment of Laos was organized and the site of the rice store-house which the Laotian guerrillas chose as the target of their first attack. This attack represented the start of revolution. The visit left deep impressions on us.

Every village in the revolutionary base with glorious revolutionary traditions has many proud stories to tell.

Laos today has no distinction between the front and the rear. All of the Laotians, therefore, are producers and, at the same time, fighters. They build a new life while fighting the enemy. They build irrigation projects while fighting enemy planes. They have formed solidarity production teams to give a helping hand in farming to the families who have sent male hands to the front.

A new life and construction in the liberated areas are going on vigorously even in the thick of the war, like a symbol of this country's future. And great successes have already been achieved. Evidence of this are a first-of-its-kind state central textile mill, iron works, the central normal school and other schools of various levels and the activities of the central and provincial art troupes and local amateur art groups.

I vividly remember the comrades-in-arms in Laos who told us that "the Laotian people will surely defeat the American imperialists just as the Koreans did," and who were displaying a high degree of morale in the struggle. The Laotian people are sure to defeat finally the enemy in their country and accomplish their historic cause of independence, peace, security and territorial integrity.

At a Textile Counter

FINE clothes make the man, it is said. This means that clothes are too important to be neglected. People, therefore, pay much attention to dress material. The number of people visiting the textile counters of the East Pyongyang Direct Sales Store under the Ministry of Light Industry averages 10,000 a day.

LAWFUL PHENOMENA

Evertime they send people to factories for fabrics, the director of the store and the head of the commercial section ask:

"Comrade Yong Ok, have you collected opinions about the silk fabric with a pattern of peacocks which we set on sale a few days ago?" "Comrade Jong Ja, do you remember the patterns on some of the fabrics produced at the Pyongyang Textile Combine about which there were so many criticisms at a customers' meeting held last month? I hear their trial products have been turned out..."

They have such talks more frequently and more seriously these days. It is too natural, because the customers have become more choosy.

The customers say:

"We should like to have some fabrics with more splendid colours than this," "This suit material seems too close in weave, isn't it?"

Every man to his taste, and now there is a growing demand for the improvement of the quality and the expansion of the variety of goods.

This is a lawful phenomenon today when the question of clothing has been solved in quantity and the consumers want to have different dress material suited to their tastes.

The Direct Sales Store regards it as one of its important missions to study the needs of the customers and make it known to the factories it has dealings with.

They make every possible effort to supply the customers with dress material truly to their liking, and the factories are able to fully satisfy these demands.

A HANDKERCHIEF AND FIVE SUITS OF CLOTHES

It was in 1958 that this Direct Sales Store was opened. Last year, the sale of textile fabrics rose to 21 times what it had been in 1958.

This shows how rapidly our textile industry develops.

The textile industry we took over from the Japanese colonialists in 1945, the year of the country's liberation, was very insignificant. Its per-capita textile output was only 0.14 m.

And, to make the matters worse, our textile factories were severely destroyed by the American imperialists during the three-year-long Korean War (June 1950-July 1953).

After the war, our country, while giving priority to the growth of heavy industry, ensured the simultaneous development of light industry, so as to lay firm foundations for the self-supporting national economy. In those days, we were not in a position to build a number of large-sized, modern factories of light industry at a time, nor could we meet the rapidly growing demand of the people merely by relying upon large factories. Our country, therefore, took it as the basis of the light industry policy to simultaneously develop the large-sized factories of centrally-controlled industry and the medium and small-sized factories of local industry.

At a fabric counter

As a result, the per-capita output of our textile fabrics already increased to some 10 m. in the second year of the Five-Year Plan, the year of the opening of this Direct Sales Store.

This year is the sixth year of the current Seven-Year Plan which followed the Five-Year Plan.

Over this period, large-scale production centres for chemical and artificial fibres have been set up, thus marking a rise in our textile industry.

The per-capita textile output of our country rose to 25 m. already last year.

Figuratively speaking, textile industry, which turned out only a handkerchief for each head of the population 20 years ago, is now able to produce five suits of clothes for each person in our country.

During the past eight months alone, some 300 kinds of high-quality fabrics appeared on the textile counters of this Direct Sales Store.

This is one of the common phenomena that we see on all textile counters throughout the country. Large-scale light industry factories under the central authority, medium- and small-sized local textile mills, production centres for fibre raw material and textile machinery, and the efforts of the weavers who work as if they were weaving their own material—all this serves as a reliable guarantee for this.

Son Ryong Sik

STATE CONCERN

In our country factory and office workers and technicians are regularly provided with supplies for labour protection.

Recently, I had an opportunity to call on Vice-President Pak Hong Un of the Workers' Supplies Corporation under the State Planning Commission and had a talk with him. Here is what he said:

FOR LABOUR PROTECTION

The Government of our Republic provides the workers, office employees and technicians with necessary supplies for labour protection free of charge, according to their trades. Among the goods supplied to the factory workers are tens of kinds of manufactured goods. These are divided into two—supplies for all factory workers, including such ordinary goods as work clothes and shoes, and special supplies according to different trades, areas and seasons. These special supplies include safety caps, masks, woollen underwear, leather shoes, acid-proof clothes, winter clothes and heat-proof clothes, etc.

All these goods are supplied to the working people so that they can work with complete peace of mind at any place—at the hewing face hundreds of metres underground, in front of the furnaces of high heat or in the deep forests of severe cold.

FOR HEALTH

The State also delivers nutriments gratis to the workers whose occupations need more nourishing food than the ordinary people. These include meat, fish, edible oil, sweets, beverages and health promoters.

For this special canteens are set up in every factory. There, the cooks and doctors provide workers with food of high nutritive value suiting their constitution and palate.

Then, Vice-President Pak Hong Un, citing some examples, dwelled upon the benefits the working people receive through these free supplies.

"The State pays a large compensation for these free supplies.

"In this way, all workers in the fields of industry—mining, metal, chemical, machine-building, electric, building material, and in the fields of transport, construction and fishery—are enjoying these great benefits."

Yun Won Gil

Ninth National Art Exhibition Opens

Korean painting "A Big Catch" — by Jong Jong Yo

The Ninth National Art Exhibition is now open in Pyongyang. It is drawing many citizens from the opening day.

The art works on display show, remarkably, through concrete artistic portrayal, the living realities of our country, the brilliant path traversed by our people, and the aspirations of our people who are marching forward vigorously.

On display are 749 pieces of fine works selected from the works of professional and amateur artists. Among them, Korean traditional paintings include 77 pieces, oil paintings 130, sculptures 45, illustrations 104, handicraft works 197, commercial art works 120, cinema and stage art works 76.

The main themes of the works are on the struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas led by the Korean Communists in 1930's, the struggle of the Korean People's Army men and people during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors (1950-53), the struggle for socialist construction, the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the people in South Korea, the life of the Korean people, and landscapes.

In this connection highlights are oil painting "On the Road of Advance", by Hong Song Chol, Korean painting "Steel-makers" by Choi Gye Gun, Korean painting "A Big Catch" by Jong Jong Yo, Korean painting "Pine Tree" by Ri Sok Ho, oil painting "Nurse Jo Sun Ok," oil painting "Daughter," sculpture "Young Collier" by Ro Jun Gi, embroidery "Fairies," a joint work by Merited Artists Ri Won Jn and Ri Gae Son and others.

The success of the current exhibition is that the themes of the works are positive and diverse and that the spiritual world of the heroes on the canvases is well expressed in the detailed portrayal of their characters. And at the same time, the painting technique and plastic skills of sculptures have been remarkably improved, and a fresh attempt has been made in various genres.

Ji Ryong Cha

LEFT: Sculpture "A Vietnamese Girl on the Field" by Kim Song No. BOTTOM: Wood cut "Night on the Tide-land" by Ri Jong Sop and Kim Sin Ok

Korean painting "Mother's Wishing" by Gang Jong Im

"MOTHER ON DAEDONG RIVER"

I often get aboard the pleasure boat plying between Pyongyang and Nampo. In summer, in particular, I spend some of my holidays with my family members, enjoying the cool breeze on the Daedong River whose banks are thick with weeping willows.

I am familiar with the scenery of the river. It changes every season presenting its charm peculiar to the seasons.

I have become well acquainted with the boatmen, as I often take a pleasure boat.

Cha Sun Bok, skipper of the passenger boat No. 263, above all, makes a good impression on passengers. Her face always beams with a smile.

One day, it so happened that a senior lieutenant of the People's Army, who was on the same boat with us, ran up to the skipper calling her "mother!" They grasped each other's hands and stood silent for a while, staring at each other with tear-filled eyes. The passengers followed their impressive encounter with inquisitive eyes.

Here is the story:

The skipper Cha Sun Bok was born and brought up on the Yanggae-do Islet in the Daedong River. Her father was a ferryman. She, together with her father, had rowed a ferryboat hired from a landlord surnamed Choi since her girlhood (when the country was under Japanese occupation).

Since Korea's liberation in August 1945, she has rowed the ferry for the islanders and those who come to spend their holidays at the pleasure ground along the Daedong River.

During the three-year-long war (June 1950—July 1953) started by the U.S. imperialists, she fought the enemies on the river.

It was one dawn in mid-September 1950.

Some men of the People's Army were crossing the river in a jolly boat. The boat had reached only halfway when suddenly enemy planes appeared and began strafing it. The anti-aircraft guns near the river spat fire at the planes. Soon the river was plunged into a turmoil as shells burst around the boat and columns of water rose. The boat began to lose balance. Cha Sun Bok, who had been readying her boat for ferrying, thinking no more of her own work, hurriedly rowed her boat to the People's Army men and took up the oar of their boat wet in blood. Next moment she was also wounded in her leg. Blood trickled down from her wound.

The People's Army men tried to persuade her to let them do their work, but she refused and brought the boat to the destination.

The senior lieutenant was one of the People's Army men she had rescued.

Afterwards, she also ferried the last retreating people across the river at the risk of her life in October 1950, the time of the temporary retreat during the Patriotic War of Liberation.

Since the end of the war, she has, as before, been serving the inhabitants of the islet in the Daedong River.

She is now in her fifties and commands the respect of people for her distinguished services in the technical renovation in her work and for her training of 13 skippers.

It is her determination not to leave the Daedong River until she is compelled to retire.

Getting down the boat, I looked again and again at the skipper, a woman of simple and sturdy character.

Soh Gum Ja

Part of commodities displayed at the Korean hall at the Leipzig autumn fair

Korean Hall At Leipzig Autumn International Fair

Korean-made goods were also exhibited at the Leipzig autumn international fair which was opened from September 4 to 11. At the Korean hall, 2,000 kinds of goods including light industry products, metal tools and chemicals from 200 factories in our country were displayed.

The Korean hall was visited by hundreds of thousands of people including businessmen and traders from more than 80 countries.

The visitors showed keen interest in Korean-made goods, especially nylon knit goods, silk fabrics, embroideries, handicraft products, ginseng products, glassware and porcelain.

At the fair Korean traders concluded contracts for the delivery of goods with foreign businessmen. They received orders for zinnias, ferrous tools, fountain-pens, ginseng wine and leaf tobacco. And there were great demands for our fabrics, embroideries, handicraft products, ceramics, tools, liquor and cigarettes.

A corner of the Botong-gang pleasure-ground

Pyongyang Turns Fresh and Green

Streets, residential quarters and many enterprises, schools, hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens in Pyongyang are decorated with green trees, flower beds and lawns.

Along lanes and back streets, to say nothing of the main streets, and around the dwelling houses are planted trees and flowers.

The city has 47 square metres of greens per head of the population.

Streets are planted with scores of kinds of trees including weeping willows, poplar, paulownia, maples and flower shrubs.

Many parks, gardens and pleasure-grounds were constructed in the capital in a short time after the war.

The Botong plain and Sadong dale, once known as a sloughy district and as a dumping ground, have turned into a verdurous recreation grounds for the working people.

There are many greening stations in Pyongyang. Some build parks, pleasure-grounds, flower beds and plant trees; others grow saplings and flower seedlings; still others look after trees.

There are also institutes engaged in research into the design for the greening of the city. Needless to say, these greening stations are staffed with a considerable number of people.

Besides, a public organization called the greenery association and the greening guards formed with school children join the greening of the capital. Thus, the greening has become the work of the masses of the people.

Every spring and autumn, the citizens all come out to plant trees. Afforestation is a big annual function in our country.

Pyongyang is turning greener and greener with each passing day thanks to the care of all its citizens.

Soh Ok

A street along the bank of the river Deddong

Seoul Students Demand Immediate Expulsion of Japanese Interests

According to news reports from South Korea, students of the Law College of Seoul National University held on October 8 a meeting in bitter denunciation of the smuggling by comprador capitalists and of the puppet authorities shielding them.

As was already reported, many cases of smuggling by big comprador capitalists with the backing of the Pak Jung Hi puppet authorities, the saccharin smuggling case included, have created a great stir in South Korea.

In face of the protest of the people, the Pak Jung Hi clique had conducted a temporizing inquiry into the smuggling cases. But recently they made final decision not to prosecute, on the pretext of "lack of evidence," the smugglers and those high-ranking officials of the puppet regime who were implicated in the case.

Indignant at this, the Law College students had a protest meeting and adopted a resolution demanding the immediate arrest of Ri Byong Chol, the boss of the Samsong interests, the enacting of a law providing for confiscation of the property of the enterprises under the Samsong interests, the immediate expulsion of the Japanese firms including the Mitsui Bussan which was in conspiracy with the Samsong interests in the smuggling business, the immediate cancellation of the disciplinary measures taken against those students who took part in a patriotic movement, and the guarantee of academic freedom. The students are reported to have warned: "The students are not dead but are keeping a vigilant eye on realities."

On October 7 the students of the College of Liberal Arts and Science of Seoul National University distributed on the campus leaflets calling for a struggle against dictatorship, outside forces and comprador capitalists and condemned the big interests engrossed in smuggling and the Pak Jung Hi gang shielding them.

More Nurses Sent away To West Germany

More than 110 South Korean assistant nurses left for West Germany on October 3 to be employed in hospitals there, according to a report of Dongyang Tongshin in South Korea.

They were sent away by the "overseas development company" of South Korea which is in charge of "manpower export."

Hospital nurses are an important item in their large scale "manpower export" which is a main source of foreign currency for the Pak Jung Hi clique. In recent years, hundreds of South Korean nurses have been hired out to West Germany.

Although the South Korean hospitals feel a shortage of nurses, the Pak Jung Hi clique sold more of them to West German hospitals.

"Overthrow Pak·Regime!"

On October 3 a South Korean politician from an opposition party called for the "overthrow of the present corrupt regime," exposing the Pak clique's predatory policy and glaring misdeeds, according to radio broadcasting from Seoul.

He said this in his speech at a lecture meeting in Daejon, South Chungchong Province, that day. He censured the Pak clique for the terrorism and suppression they carry out with the help of secret agents in schools at all levels and in farming and fishing villages.

He called for the overthrow of the Pak clique who, while machine-gunning packmen leading a hand-to-mouth existence, shield the smuggling by big businessmen from whom they obtain "political funds."

On the same day, another politician called Kim said that the responsibility for the saccharin smuggling case which had caused a big stir in South Korea lay not only with a comprador capitalist but also with the government which gave active patronage to it.

Technicians Return Dead from S. Vietnam

Increasing casualties are reported of the South Korean technicians sent to South Vietnam to serve the Yankee aggressors. Lately, ten of the South Korean technicians employed by the U.S. "R.M.K." Company undertaking the construction of U.S. military bases lost their lives.

Photos:

Above: South Korean technicians in South Vietnam mourning over the death of their colleagues

Below: Coffins of the South Korean technicians killed in South Vietnam

FACTS TELL

TAFT-KATSURA SECRET AGREEMENT

Japan-U.S. Dealing for Invasion of Korea during Russo-Japanese War

Early in the 20th century the United States, along with Britain, taking advantage of the armed forces of Japan then fighting the Russo-Japanese war, sought to expel the forces of Tsarist Russia from Northeast China and pave the way for American capital to penetrate into the region.

BAIT

The basic direction of America's aggression in the Far East in those days was to obtain from Japan a guarantee for its economic and cultural penetration into Korea and its invasion of the Far East in return for leaving Korea to the discretion of Japan.

In January 1902, Kachini, Russian ambassador to Washington reported to his government: "We had an opportunity to get acquainted with the contents of a very confidential letter President Roosevelt had recently addressed to one of his friends. In his letter Roosevelt said that Japan should occupy Korea so as to maintain the balance of power with Russia expanding her influence in Manchuria."

Proceeding from this stand, American imperialism joined as a "non-signatory power" the "Anglo-Japanese alliance" which was concluded in 1902 envisaging Japan's occupation of Korea.

America's concession of Korea to Japan as a bait was the decisive factor which spurred Japan to a risky war.

It is too well known that Japan could wage the Russo-Japanese war only by relying on the full support of the United States, financial assistance in particular. American President Roosevelt took an out-and-out pro-Japanese position at the time of the Russo-Japanese war.

During his talk with an unofficial mission of the British Government which arrived in Washington in February 1905, Roosevelt took up the question of confirming Japanese occupation of Korea by a treaty. Talks took place in London with the object of revising the Anglo-Japanese treaty before the term of its validity expired so as to meet the demands of the United States.

BARGAINING POINT

The American imperialists finally approved Japan's occupation of Korea two weeks before the conclusion of the second Anglo-Japanese treaty.

American imperialists consider-

Fruits of Socialist Patriotism

FERNANDO MURILLO VIANA,
Chilean Public Figure

I have visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea three times in four years. Each time I come to Pyongyang, I cannot but renew my admiration. When I was here in 1964 I found many changes had taken place since 1962.

NEW THINGS

Fine, developed architecture adorns the streets of Pyongyang which have undergone expansion.

New monumental buildings, which were not to be seen in 1964, have gone up—a modern, domed acrobatic theatre built of marble and Building No. 1 of Kim Il Sung University occupying hundreds of thousands of square metres of space.

New trolley-bus lines have been laid in the city. All of the trolley buses in use are made in Korea. Domestic production of the trolley bus is on an increase.

Pyongyang carries not a single trace of the ravages done by the U.S. aggressors during the war from 1950 to 1953. The Koreans legitimately call Pyongyang a city that has resurrected on the ashes.

On my way to a bathing resort in Wonsan, one of the loveliest scenic spots in Korea, I found a long section of the railway switched over to electric traction.

In North Korea, town and country develop nearly at the same pace.

WISE LINE

Premier Kim Il Sung, in his famous theses on the agrarian question in Korea, put forward a wise, great line for speedy development of Korea's agriculture.

Agricultural development and progress of the co-operative farming system in the countryside have made it possible to attain self-sufficiency in food grains and raw materials.

The first impression a foreigner gets when he re-visits North Korea after a few years' absence is that the people's clothing has changed, the quality of consumer goods improved and their variety increased.

Facts prove that the leaders of the Korean revolution were right in boldly deciding to develop the independent national economy in accordance with the line of priority growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. In a word, this line has been proved to be the best one that simultaneously ensures the economic development and the solution of the question of the people's living in North Korea.

BUT FOR U.S. ARMY

But for the territorial division that has resulted from the stationing of 70,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, but for the constant threats of fresh U.S. aggression, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would have achieved still bigger results in the development of her national economy.

The Americans, while shipping modern weapons into South Korea in a big way, have installed in power a wicked soldier, their stooge, in South Korea, and bid him expand the armed forces on a big scale and incessantly carry out provocative acts.

In face of the threats of the imperialists, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been obliged to shift much of its efforts from ensuring the development of the national economy to meeting military requirements.

The Korean Government and the Workers' Party of Korea regard it as their most urgent, paramount task to free South Korea from American control.

The Korean people enjoy international support in their struggle to drive the U.S. aggressor troops out of South Korea.

The people in North Korea, holding high the banner of socialist patriotism based on proletarian internationalism and a revolutionary, independent stand, have set a fine example to the peoples in Latin America.

National Day of Uganda

October 9 this year marks the fourth anniversary of the independence of Uganda, the fertile land of plateaus known as the "pearl of Africa."

The Korean people extend congratulations and greetings to the Ugandan people on their national holiday.

On October 9, 1962 the Ugandan people put an end to their nearly seventy-years of sufferings and won national independence after a hard struggle against the British aggressors.

In the past four years since their country's independence, the Ugandan people have striven to build a new life in their country. They have made untiring efforts to defend national independence and build their national economy and culture, registering a number of successes. They are now implementing a five-year economic development plan.

The imperialists have been engaged in destructive, subversive and splitting activities to halt the Ugandan people on the road of independent development. But the Ugandan people have safeguarded the sovereignty of their country and national dignity, thwarting every activity of the imperialists and colonialists.

The Government and people of Uganda strive for African unity and give active support to the peoples of Africa including Angola, Mozambique and Rhodesia in their struggle for national liberation and strongly denounce the aggressive acts of the imperialists against the African countries, and condemn racialism.

The people of Korea wish the Ugandan people fresh successes in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for the prosperity of their country.

SYMPATHY WITH CEYLONESE FLOOD VICTIMS

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of our country sent a message to the Ceylonese Red Cross Society in connection with a damage caused by the recent flood in Ceylon.

13TH CENTURY RELICS OF PRINTING CULTURE

The complete collection of Buddhist Sutras of 80,000 blocks, published in the 13th century under the Goryo Dynasty, takes an important place in Korea's history of publication and printing.

The publication of Buddhist Sutras started in 1021 and lasted for some 60 years to complete the first edition of the complete collection of Buddhist Sutras of more than 6,000 volumes. Ui Chon, the then celebrated Buddhist priest and scholar (October 5 this year marks the 860th anniversary of his death) undertook the collection of those Buddhist Sutras omitted from the first edition and published supplementary collection of Buddhist Sutras. In 1086 he set up a Buddhist Scriptures Publishing House by the consent of the King and completed the supplementary collection of Buddhist Sutras of 4,780 volumes in 1090.

Such preceding undertakings provided an important basis for the publication of the complete collection of Buddhist Sutras of 80,000 blocks.

PUBLICATION OF COMPLETE COLLECTION

The Mongolian invaders in 1232 burned to ashes the enormous piles of wood-blocks of the first edition of collected Buddhist Sutras and Ui Chon's supplementary collection of Buddhist Scriptures which were the pride of the printing and publication of the Goryo Dynasty. But the people of Goryo, while fighting the Mongolian aggressors, undertook again the publication of the Buddhist scriptures with the already printed complete collection of Buddhist Sutras and Ui Chon's supplementary collection as the principal source of reference. For this new undertaking, they read through carefully the printed Buddhist scriptures available at home and abroad at that time. It took them 16 years from 1234 to make more than 86,000 wood-blocks.

Letters were engraved on both sides of the wood-blocks and each side, when printed, folded into two pages. The printed scriptures consisted of more than 6,700 volumes with over 300,000 pages.

The wood-blocks were lacquered to prevent rotting and the right and left edges of each piece were fringed with metal to ensure durability.

A store of wood-blocks of the Buddhist Sutras at the Haein-sa Temple

CHARACTERISTICS OF COMPLETE COLLECTION

The complete collection of Buddhist Sutras of 80,000 blocks are divided into three parts. The first and second parts comprise mostly the Buddhist Sutras and the third contains the work by Korean Buddhist priests and scholars by the 12th century.

These are the characteristics of the complete collection of Buddhist Sutras with regard to their contents.

This collection has enabled us to have the oldest and most complete wood-blocks and printed books of the Buddhist literature, preserved up to date. The complete collection of Buddhist Sutras is of great importance in voluminosity as well as in printing art.

Japan and other neighbouring countries had many times placed orders with our country for the printing of the complete collection of Buddhist Sutras. Japan sent our country orders for the printing of the complete collection 83 times and had them printed 40 times between 1389 and 1499.

RELICS DESTROYED AND PLUNDERED IN SOUTH KOREA

The wood-blocks and printed editions of the complete collection of Buddhist Sutras of 80,000 blocks have been under the scrupulous care of our people. The wood-blocks, above all, have been preserved at Haein-sa Temple in Hapchon, South Kyongsang Province. The temple stands hidden deep in the beautiful Mt. Kaya famous for its deep valleys, cliffs and big falls. This is why the temple had been used for the preservation of relics of national treasure.

The wood-blocks of the complete collection of Buddhist literature have been preserved in two of the stores at the temple. But the successive rulers of South Korea have shown little care for their preservation and even have allowed the Americans to carry some of them away to their country since the country's liberation in 1945.

These stores of Buddhist scriptures are kept in bad repair—their roofs leak and the wood-blocks are rotting. But South Korea's rulers don't trouble at all to take any measure to preserve them in good shape.

Pak Min Su

"Bull Run Plan"

ANOTHER PLAN FOR AGGRESSIVE WAR BY U.S. AND JAPAN

Lately Shukan Asahi and a number of other Japanese journals revealed a secret "plan of joint operations" by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists dubbed "Bull Run Plan" whose basic content is the launching of a war of aggression against Korea and the Asian continent.

According to this "plan of operations," the supreme command of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, "in the simulated condition of a new war, will immediately issue orders to all of the forces in the Far East to get ready for action and finish within 12 hours new transfer, deployment and disposition of troops."

The "plan" provides for the disposition of the Japanese forces and their operations: "Japan's Air Self-Defence Force will mass four-fifths of its strength in Chugoku and Kyushu regions and allocate the remaining one-fifth of its strength for operations on Hokkaido and along the coastal areas of western Japan."

"The ground force of the Self-Defence Forces will concentrate three-fifths of its strength along the coast line in Kyushu facing the Korean Straits, troops and supplies will be airlifted as much as possible and Japan will be made a transit point for supply to a new war region.

"The air force supporting the ground action in Korea will carry out the striking and bombing operations from the bases in South Korea and Okinawa.

"When necessity arises of the Self-Defence Forces joining the attack on Korea and the mainland of China, the U.S. Government will notify the Defence Council of the Japanese Government of this and obtain its consent."

According to this "plan of operations," Japan's Yomiuri Shimbun says, Japan's Maritime Self-Defence Force will, jointly with the Ground Self-Defence Force and Air Self-Defence Force, hold a big military exercise on a nation-wide scale.

The "Bull Run Plan," like the "Operation Three Arrows" and the "Operation Flying Dragon" revealed last year, is for armed attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Asian continent. It represents a "development" and amplification of the other two "plans of operations."

Choi Byong Hi

ed it necessary to give their final approval and support for Japan's occupation of Korea in order to receive a more definite assurance from Japanese imperialism regarding the question of Manchuria before the Russo-Japanese peace talks started.

The "Taft-Katsura confidential agreement" was the most concentric expression of the policy followed by the United States which assisted the Japanese occupation of Korea in the early 20th century.

In July 1905, William Howard Taft, then Secretary of War in the Roosevelt Administration, visited Tokyo on the pretence of a stop-over on his way to the Philippines and had confidential talks with Japanese Premier Katsura. Taft arrived in Tokyo by the S.S. "Manchuria" leading a 54-member delegation including President Roosevelt's daughter Alice Roosevelt, 10 U.S. Senators and 40 Representatives. He was accorded an unprecedentedly grand welcome.

On July 29 a confidential agreement was signed between Taft and Katsura.

In the confidential agreement the U.S. imperialists conceded arbitrarily Korea to the Japanese aggressors in return for Japan's promise that she would not invade the Philippines.

When signing the agreement, Katsura said to Taft: In my belief, should Korea be left to herself after the conclusion of the war (Russo-Japanese war), she would sign agreements and treaties with other countries according to her habits and spark off such international disputes as those in the pre-war days. In view of this, Japan has found it imperative to take some decisive actions with the object of preventing the possibility that might lead Japan to another war.

Taft's answer was more outspoken. Having fully confirmed that Katsura's observation was correct, Taft said: It is the logical outcome of the modern war that the Japanese forces should establish such a protection as renders it impossible for Korea to conclude any treaties with other countries without Japan's consent, and such an action, obviously, would contribute to a lasting peace in the Far East. For this reason, the American President, too, would "agree" to this.

Roosevelt gave his full approval of the contents of the Taft-Katsura talks of which he had been informed through telegram, and instructed Taft by wireless: Your talks with Count Katsura are absolutely correct in all respects. Please convey to Katsura that I approve all of your statements.

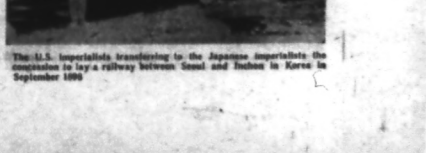
MASK THROWN OFF

The United States which had used to declare boisterously that it would defend Korea's "independence" and render "friendly" assistance to her, now threw off its mask of yesterday and committed an indelible crime of openly conceding Korea to Japanese imperialism.

The United States kept the contents of the Taft-Katsura confidential agreement secret for twenty years lest they should be known to the public. In 1925, after the death of Roosevelt, the contents of the agreement were disclosed.

The Japanese imperialists, encouraged by the U.S. imperialists' approval of their occupation of Korea in the Taft-Katsura agreement, wrote this into the Portsmouth peace treaty, Article II, concluded between Russia and Japan through American President Roosevelt's mediation, and became more desperate to occupy Korea.

Ri Chang Guk



The U.S. imperialists transferring to the Japanese imperialists the concession to lay a railway between Seoul and Inchon in Korea in September 1896

PHYSICAL CULTURE DAY

The people and sportsmen in North Korea mark the second Sunday of October as the physicul culture day every year.

It has now become a tradition in our country to hold colourful sports games on the day.

Physical culture and sports in our country serve as a powerful means of promoting the physical strength of the working people and youth and children, physically preparing them for work and national defence and bringing up the rising generation into harmoniously developed men.

Since the country's liberation in 1945 we have followed the line of developing physical culture and sports on a mass basis. The Government has directed great concern to the devel pment of physical culture and sports. It has established a system for state guidance of physical culture and sports, strengthened the basic physical culture and sports organizations and laid the material basis of physical culture and sports.

As a result, physical culture and sports in our country have been widely popularized among the masses of the people. A variety of physical culture and sports activities are conducted extensively in accordance with the occupational peculiarities, constitution and tastes of the working people. And physical culture and sports activities are the daily routine at factories, schools, and in urban and rural districts.

Today broad masses of the people take an active part in physical exercises and games which link up physical culture and sports with productive work.

Mass callisthenic display closely combining physical training with arts has become more popular. It has rich ideological contents and shows improved skills.

National games, too, have become part of our working people's life.

With the development of physical culture and sports on a mass basis, the technique of sports has steadily developed.

Our sportsmen have achieved good results on the international arena this year.

Speed-skaters Kim Song Sun and Han Pil Hwa made good showings at the world women's speed-skating championships held in Norway. Our talented footballers took part in the World Cup Games for the first time and caused a stir in the soccer world.

Our young Judo men participated in the world students' Judo championships; wrestlers took part in the Asian wrestling tournament of the GANEFO; and our women volleyballers won all of the three matches with the Soviet combined women's volleyball team recently.

This year many athletes improved national records.

On the physical culture day our sportsmen and working people are determined to consolidate their achievements and gain better results.

Opening ceremony for the athletic meet of the students in Pyongyang

New Wrestling Champion

The 1966 national wrestling championships, the scene for the entrants to display all of their grit and put forth maximum strained exertion, closed on September 25.

At the championships where the best wrestlers of the nation contested, bouts in the 57 kg. class attracted particular attention of the onlookers. Son Chil Song and An Su Bok were the favorites, and no one could foretell who would win the championship. The former has been in the Moranbong Club for only one year. But his opponent from the February 8th Club, is a veteran with a career of seven years. A month earlier, young Son Chil Song went into headlines by upsetting the forecasts. He beat Sol Yong Gil of the February 8th Club, winner of a silver medal at the First GANEFO. That it was not a mere chance that he defeated the GANEFO silver medallist he had to prove at the recent championships.

The bout between Son Chil Song and An Su Bok was closely contested, one gaining points, then the other equalizing, and one going out on an attack, then the other launching a counter-attack. It was hard to predict what would be the outcome. But eventually the issue of the bout was decided in favour of the young wrestler 1 min. 30 sec. before the full time. Once in the course of the battle he was in danger of losing the bout when he was buttocked and his rival almost got a half nelson on him. But he quickly got out of the danger and then got a half nelson on his opponent, winning the bout by a fall. He is now the national champion for the 57 kg. class.

The new champion hailing from Kaesong attended a spare-time sports school for children and youth when he was 16. His fine performance at a national sports meet for juniors from sports schools caught the experts' attention.

He got enrolled in the special course at Pyongyang Physical Culture College and made further study in his line.

He made a good showing at the sports meet a month ago held in honour of the 21st anniversary of the country's liberation. And the recent championships confirmed he is a new reigning star.

Calm yet swift in motion, this new star easily copes with his rivals and has a variety of attacking techniques and tactics.

He usually offers his opponent a chance for attack in order to lure him. Once lured by him, no one can expect to get out safely. The veteran wrestler An Su Bok was no exception.

He wins bouts more often by a fall than on a decision. Experts say no doubt he will make further progress.

Gang Chol Gu

New Title of Honour to Sportsmen

The Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly instituted the title of People's Athlete, the highest honour for sportsmen.

Sin Kum Dan (runner), Sin Yong Gyu (footballer) and Pak Du Ik (footballer) were awarded with title on October 8.

They are the first to be honoured with this title.

Football match between the teams of the Pyongyang Teachers' College and the Pyongyang Transport College

National Championships in Honour of Physical Culture Day

National championships in a number of games opened in Pyongyang on October 9 in honour of the physical culture day.

The weather was fine on the opening day, and from morning crowds thronged to stadiums. Entrants from the February 8th, Amrok-gang, Locomotive and other clubs and from provincial physical training centres compete for championships in 25 events such as football, volleyball, basketball, fencing, archery, boxing, badminton and track-and-field. Football games between the Amrok-gang and the Locomotive and between the physical training centre of South Hamgyong Province and that of Kangwon Province were played at the Moran-bong Stadium on the opening day. Meanwhile, volleyball and basketball matches were played at the Pyongyang indoor stadium.

At the East Pyongyang Stadium, eleven higher educational institutions in the city including Kim Il Sung University, Kim Chaek Politechnic College and Pyongyang Normal College contested in the track-and-field, Korean wrestling, table tennis and other games.

The championships continue.

KOREAN Stamps

Folk Dance

The Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on August 10 this year a set of five stamps on the Korean folk dance (four colours, offset, size 23×35 mm., Perf. 11, gummed, formation of sheets 8×9=72).

Stamp 1: Dance with a Water Jar (5 *jon*)
This dance depicts village girls coming home from a well around which they had a merry time together before filling their jars with water.

Stamp 2: Dance with Bells (10 *jon*)
This dance is performed with a bundle of bells in one hand and a fan in the other. Lively and tactful movements delight the audience.

Stamp 3: "A Dancer on Mural" (10 *jon*)
A dancing by a girl appearing on a mural of an ancient Goguryo Tomb provided the prototype for this dance which describes the charming rhythmical movements and virtue of the Korean women.

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